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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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Feature of Issue - ALMONDS.

CROP PROSPECTS.

WINTER CEREALS

There has been no change during the week in the winter cereal situation. Previous reports indicate favorable spring weather throughout the northern hemisphere, and condition of crop, except for a few small localities, was reported average or above. Spring planting is under way in most countries, but it is still too early for forecasts of acreage in spring crops.

COTTON

Area sown to cotton in Argentina during 1923-24 totals 154,800 acres compared with 56,500 acres in 1922-23 states the Review of the River Plate quoting a report issued on March 17 by the Director General of Rural Economy and Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Chaco district produces most of Argentina's cotton, having sown 123,550 acres this year. Crop conditions in Chaco are reported to be very good. Corrientes, with 21,370 acres, ranks next to Chaco among the cotton producing provinces and the crop is reported to be in good condition. Reports of areas sown in Chaco and Corrientes have been confirmed by a radiogram received from the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome.

The picking season in Argentina extends from February to August and no official estimate has been made for this year's production. However, a record crop is expected on account of the large area sown and reports of good crop conditions.

MARKET FOR DRIED FRUIT IN SOUTH CHINA.

Local importers at Hongkong are of the opinion that a large market can be developed in South China for American dried fruits, such as apricots, peaches, figs, and prunes, says Consul L. Webber at that post. American packers and exporters who contemplate entering that field should bear in mind that the Chinese would not purchase these fruits for cooking purposes. Anything sold would only be for consumption in the dried state. The fruit would have to be packed or sold retail in such small quantities that the buyer could purchase packages at retail for a maximum of 5 cents. The endeavor to build up sales on the basis of one-pound packages or in jars has already proved futile.

The native trade will have to be educated to the use of these fruits, says the Consul. The best way of accomplishing this is by distributing free samples to restaurants, tea houses, etc., and advertising by handbills and posters in the Chinese theaters. A representative of the Packers should be sent to Hongkong to study marketing conditions, says the Consul. Some reliable and well known native firms with connections in the nearby provinces of China, should be appointed agent. These same suggestions have been carried out with remarkable success by American shippers of raisins, for which a very good market has been developed through South China.

AUSTRALASIAN WOOL EXPORTS.

Exports of wool from Australia and New Zealand from July 1, 1923, to February 29, 1924, totaled 1,696,000 bales, according to a cable from the Melbourne branch of Dalgetty and Company, Limited. Of that quantity 1,285,000 bales were from Australia and 411,000 bales from New Zealand. Australian exports show a decrease of 418,000 bales when compared with those for the corresponding period last season while exports from New Zealand show an increase of 38,000 bales. The total decreases in Australasian shipments, therefore, amounted to 380,000 bales.

MEXICAN TOMATOES FOR AMERICAN MARKET.

Exports of tomatoes from Nogales, Mexico, to the United States totaled 348 cars during March and are expected to reach almost 1,000 cars during April, says Consul H. C. Damm at Nogales. Solid car lots average 800 boxes to the car, each box containing about 120 tomatoes and weighing some 30 pounds. Large quantities of mixed vegetables and cantaloupes are also being shipped to the American market. On April 7 growers were receiving from 50 cents to \$1.00 per box f.o.b. shipping point for tomatoes. These brought at destination from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per box. Most of the sales are made either through agents or on consignment to brokers.

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ARGENTINA GOVERNMENT TO DEVELOP FOREIGN MEAT MARKETS.

The Argentine Government has inaugurated a world wide publicity campaign for the purpose of increasing the Argentine exports of meat, says Consul E. K. Farrand at Buenos Aires. The failure of several plans to relieve the depression in the Argentine industry during the past two years has convinced the Government that the only remedy lay, not in an attempt to bolster or stabilize the price through legislation, but rather in increasing the demand and leaving the price to adjust itself according to the law of supply and demand. One of the first announcements of the new Argentine Ambassador to the United States after his arrival was that his most important task was to develop the American market for Argentine meats.

The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has announced that the campaign would be started through the Argentine Chamber of Commerce, the Argentine Consular and Diplomatic Service, and through special corporations interested in developing the meat trade. It has been decided that no appeal would be made directly to the public until further plans have been made and advertisements prepared that would be adaptable to the people for whom they were intended. Motion picture films, depicting the cattle raising industry of the Argentine, have been prepared for distribution in France, Spain, Germany and Italy. In addition, the Department has a large pamphlet ready for distribution entitled "Meats and Meat Production in the Argentine."

NEW ZEALAND TO DEVELOP HOG INDUSTRY.

The Government of New Zealand has recently given notice of its decision to devote special attention towards increasing the production of hogs, says Consul Edwin Cansaulus at Wellington. It is believed that since New Zealand exports around \$75,000,000 worth of butter and cheese every year, the country should have a much larger trade in hogs than it has. The Government of New Zealand is calling special attention to the fact that Denmark exports over \$50,000,000 worth of pork products to the British market every year. Those acquainted with the trade in New Zealand admit that it is not practical for that country to export hams and bacon to the British market but they state that very good results ought to be obtained by shipping frozen pork.

POLISH EGG PRODUCTION.

The production of eggs in Poland during 1923 is placed at 175,000,000 dozen, says Consul Donald Heath at Warsaw. Exports amounted to 11,380,000 dozen or 900 cars of 110 cases each. Each case contains 120 dozen eggs. The 1924 quota of exports has been fixed by the Government at 1500 cars or 19,800,000 dozen eggs.

THE ALMOND SITUATION.

Production of almonds outside of the United States is confined largely to a narrow belt surrounding the Mediterranean Sea including both Southern Europe and Northern Africa. Production statistics for this entire section are incomplete and the only gauge we have for some sections is the export figures. It would seem, according to Mr. Edward A. Foley, Agricultural Commissioner at London, reporting on the "Almond Industry in the Mediterranean Basin," that the commercial crop of almonds in that section amounts to about 1,286,000 bales of 220 pounds each.

The almond production of the United States is increasing rapidly. Practically the entire production is in the State of California, which in 1923 amounted to about 100,000 bales. The chief producing section in the Mediterranean Basin is Italy, and since the Italian crop was less in 1923 than in 1922, it is safe to say that the total for the whole basin was less notwithstanding some increases in Spain.

The carryover from the 1922 crop was large in some sections, particularly in Italy, but definite statistics are not available to show the actual amount. In the Bari District in Italy it was said to be about 200,000 bales.

Generally speaking, the methods of cultivation, manner of planting trees, type of soil, are comparable throughout the almond-growing districts of the Mediterranean Basin. Many of the almond trees are planted on the hillsides and in out-of-the-way sections where it is difficult to utilize the soil for any other type of agricultural production. Due to the fact that it requires from five to six years for an almond tree to begin to bear, and since the life of the tree is about 70 years, we do not find wide and frequent changes in the number of almond trees. Much of the country planted to almonds could be utilized only for the production of olives, grapes, and such products.

The largest almond producer is Italy. Almonds are found to some extent throughout the whole Italian Peninsula, but the two important sections are Bari on the southeast coast of Italy bordering on the Adriatic Sea and the Island of Sicily. The total production in Italy has averaged over 1,050,000 bales for the past eight years but the production is subject to wide fluctuations from year to year.

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The complete mimeographed report of the United States Agricultural Commissioner at London, Mr. E. A. Foley, on Almond Growing in the Mediterranean Basin will soon be ready for distribution. Copies may be had on application to the Foreign Section, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

WHEAT AND RYE, WINTER ACREAGE AND FORECASTS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1924 CROP
COMPARED WITH ESTIMATES FOR 1922 AND 1923.

Item.	1922.	1923.	1924.	decrease from 1923.	1924	increase over 1923.
<hr/>						
<u>WHEAT</u>	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Acreage 13 countries :						
reported, acres <u>a</u> . : 112,278	115,460	110,026	4.7			-
Production 2 countries, bushels <u>b</u> .. :	953,865	941,492	924,802	1.5		-
<hr/>						
<u>RYE</u>	:	:	:			
Acreage 11 countries :						
acres, <u>a</u> : 25,188	24,633	24,910	-		1.2	
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Compiled from official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

a. Includes winter and spring sowings in Italy.

b. Including for the United States winter wheat only.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION IN TERMS OF RAW SUGAR.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
	Short tons.	Short tons.
World production	20,446,060	21,706,447
New estimates received.....	none	none

CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The total Cuban sugar production of all centrals from the beginning of the season up to April 26 amounts to 3,791,000 short tons as compared with 3,473,000 short tons for the same period last year. Forty five centrals have finished grinding, leaving 134 at work, against 87 at the same date last year and 163 in 1922. The total outturn of the centrals which have completed their crop amounts to 746,035 short tons as compared with 632,398 short tons for the same centrals during the 1922-23 season.

Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, May 1, 1924.

GRAINS: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1 - MAY 3, 1922-23 AND 1923-24.

							1924.
Commodity.	: Unit:	July 1	July 1	1922 to 1923 to	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending
	:	May 5	May 3	April 19	April 26	April 26	May 3
	:	1923.	1924	Prelim.	Prelim.	Prelim.	Prelim.
	:			Prelim.			
	:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports from the United States:	:						
Barley.....	Bu.:	17,565	10,084	261	8		168
Corn.....	" :	88,555	18,043	165	242		383
Oats.....	" :	18,037	1,067	1	3		-
Rye.....	" :	43,329	11,518	514	222		677
Wheat.....	" :	137,020	70,029: ^b	920 : ^b	499 : ^b		801
Wheat flour.....	Bbls:all,	927	14,082				
Wheat, including flour:	Bu.:	190,592	133,393				
In transit shipments from Canada:	:						
Wheat.....	Bu.:	99,154	103,305	1,963	2,340		2,187
Wheat flour.....	Bbls:	^a 2,286	^a 3,914				

COMPILED FROM: Preliminary Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a. From July 1 to March 31, not reported weekly from Atlantic Coast Ports.

b. Includes "Via Pacific Ports".

GRAIN EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES DURING MARCH.

U.S. exports for March, 1924, not only show a decline of both wheat and flour as compared with the previous month but also as compared with March, 1923. During the nine months ending March 31, 1924, the total domestic exports of wheat, including flour, decreased 29 per cent as compared with the same period last year. Imports, however, were nearly 8,000,000 bushels larger than last year, or an increase of 49 per cent, making the net exports for the period show a decrease of 37 per cent.

Shipments to European countries show little improvement, the total exports for the nine-month period remaining at about 56 per cent under those of 1923. The only European countries that took larger quantities of United States wheat during this period than last season were Finland, Sweden, and Denmark, and this was only a negligible amount.

Though the month of March showed a slight falling off in exports of wheat to Japan as compared with those of the preceding month, exports to the Orient continued large, making up 30 per cent of our total exports. Cuba, Mexico, and Panama have also taken more than in 1923.

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING
MARCH 1923 AND 1924.

Exported to:	: Wheat, including flour:			: Wheat flour		
	: in terms of grain		Wheat		: March	
	July-March 1923	July-March 1924	March 1923	March 1924	March 1923	March 1924
	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Barrels	: Barrels
United Kingdom.....	32,443,033	17,993,046	814,501	1,586,773	83,689	84,250
Italy.....	28,515,596	6,119,045	1,640,943	459,250	1,442	10,804
Netherlands.....	14,309,006	10,351,393	128,000	82,792	59,999	181,810
France.....	13,431,197	2,334,826	742,418	:	2,850	1,047
Germany.....	11,530,654	7,264,927	:	42,178	49,491	134,194
Belgium.....	9,508,690	3,872,273	74,686	37,333	336	4,878
Norway.....	2,136,294	594,398	:	:	8,297	1,235
Turkey in Europe..	2,003,039	291,502	:	8,314	3,864	
Finland.....	2,145,630	2,383,684	:	:	58,401	37,008
Greece.....	1,769,957	1,319,977	:	:	49,549	7,822
Russia in Europe..	1,494,760	1,134	:	:	5	
Gibraltar.....	1,072,729	13,592	:	8,762	:	
Sweden.....	830,925	881,981	:	:	9,312	5,030
Ukraine.....	669,847	-	:	:	:	
Denmark.....	732,166	796,790	:	:	22,905	7,263
Malta, Gozo, Cyprus Is	410,169	206,523	18,835	:	2,123	4,916
Estonia.....	255,160	102,380	:	:	6,430	1,351
Poland and Danzig..	269,266	144,113	:	:	25,670	5,733
Other Europe.....	972,534	156,262	:	1,680	109,450	3,996
	:	:	:	:	:	
TOTAL EUROPE..	124,500,702	54,827,849	3,419,383	2,227,082	493,813	491,337
	:	:	:	:	:	
Canada.....	23,719,894	16,474,570	5,438	5,450	5,312	5,450
Cuba.....	3,744,202	3,959,392	2,058	5,204	114,801	125,476
Mexico.....	2,095,934	3,450,727	319,070	211,796	39,140	50,352
Panama.....	791,150	1,135,121	1	:	6,103	6,409
China.....	7,244,448	19,516,657	55,001	167,499	253,754	138,712
Hongkong.....	3,501,058	4,940,204	:	:	133,421	132,079
Kwantung.....	1,452,872	3,911,276	:	33,332	39,163	141,850
Japan.....	4,650,131	10,395,833	299,992	294,000	34,017	17,803
Chosen.....	981	23,660	:	:	65	5,027
Other countries....	12,719,544	11,915,677	190,001	13,347	310,129	311,414
	:	:	:	:	:	
TOTAL.....	184,450,942	130,551,016	4,290,944	2,957,710	1,429,718	1,425,909
	:	:	:	:	:	
Total imports....	15,806,098	23,498,050	344,513	2,574,004	26,429	24,923
Total re-exports..	139,954	79,987	56,000	25,020	2,567	850
	:	:	:	:	:	
EXCESS EXPORTS..	168,784,798	107,132,952	4,002,431	408,726	1,405,856	1,401,831
	:	:	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	:	:	

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES

For the nine months ending March 31, 1924 the exports of agricultural products from the United States have exceeded, in value, the exports for the corresponding period last year. The total value of exports for the period was \$1,427,250,939, nearly \$70,000,000 greater than last year.

This increase in export valuation is due in large part to the larger exports of higher priced cotton, though there have been distinct increases in the quantity of certain commodities exported, notably tobacco, condensed and evaporated milk, and practically all pork products. There have been decided decreases in the quantity of grains, flour, butter, cheese, sugar and oil cake and meal, exported during the period under review as compared with the corresponding period last year but these decreases have not been sufficient to lower the total valuation to a point below that at the same date last year.

Cotton made up 54 per cent of the total exports value during the nine month period under review, grains 24 per cent, meats 16 per cent, and tobacco about 9 per cent.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM JULY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1922-1923 AND 1923-1924.

Article exported.	Quantity		Value		Value 1923-24.
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.	Dollars	
Wheat.....Bu..	130,782,662:	67,260,473:	161,595,968:	74,803,474	
Wheat flour.....Bbls..	11,926,230:	14,064,565:	67,066,312:	72,062,381	
Wheat incl. flour.....Bu..	184,450,942:	130,551,016:	228,662,280:	146,870,855	
Corn incl. meal.....Bu..	83,485,772:	18,114,931:	65,624,320:	17,056,451	
Rye incl. flour.....Bu..	40,912,344:	12,023,477:	37,838,289:	9,421,924	
Barley excluding flour..Bu..	16,757,968:	9,542,107:	12,326,058:	7,351,620	
Oats, incl. oatmeal.....Bu..	22,409,147:	8,269,073:	11,841,425:	4,988,306	
Buckwheat incl.flour....Bu..	162,504:	89,339:	183,698:	95,013	
Rice incl. flour, meal, and broken rice.....Lbs..	276,057,347:	204,838,612:	10,141,384:	8,197,134	
Dairy Products:					
Butter.....lbs..	7,692,434:	3,873,060:	2,955,757:	1,808,571	
Cheese.....lbs..	5,971,135:	2,897,081:	1,496,431:	818,969	
Milk:					
Condensed.....lbs..	32,989,214:	49,509,707:	4,569,278:	7,328,312	
Evaporated.....lbs..	78,541,205:	123,417,972:	7,120,099:	11,916,857	
Powdered.....lbs..	2,423,889:	1,840,516:	392,571:	437,942	
Meat & Meat Products:					
Canned beef.....lbs..	1,786,382:	1,252,533:	492,799:	231,545	
Fresh beef & veal....lbs..	3,256,224:	2,317,948:	489,739:	389,500	
Pickled beef.....lbs..	18,529,540:	16,375,845:	1,717,553:	1,624,915	
Oleo oil.....lbs..	79,700,665:	67,782,381:	8,966,161:	8,353,710	
Oleomargarine.....lbs..	1,598,814:	923,256:	256,609:	148,588	
Stearin & fatty acids.lbs..	15,002,173:	12,263,128:	1,468,500:	1,253,648	
Tallow.....lbs..	17,175,819:	29,220,893:	1,359,004:	2,320,537	
Canned pork.....lbs..	1,484,536:	2,040,829:	525,700:	531,431	

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM JULY 1 TO
MARCH 31, 1922-1923 AND 1923-24. CONT'D.

Article exported.	:	Quantity 1922-23	:	Quantity 1923-24	:	Value 1922-23	:	Value 1923-24
	:		:		:	Dollars	:	Dollars
Fresh pork.....lbs..:	33,899,769	:	44,352,241	:	5,334,111	:	6,285,765	
Pickled pork.....lbs..:	32,750,693	:	31,179,585	:	4,007,346	:	3,593,465	
Bacon.....lbs..:	310,326,081	:	353,736,501	:	46,485,344	:	44,668,852	
Hams and shoulders....lbs..:	224,667,776	:	287,895,091	:	40,570,241	:	44,721,301	
Lard.....lbs..:	709,362,635	:	819,468,430	:	86,771,858	:	105,827,741	
Lard, neutral.....lbs..:	20,041,383	:	16,981,419	:	2,630,911	:	2,335,972	
Lard oil.....lbs..:	628,079	:	543,627	:	75,065	:	61,745	
Lard compounds.....lbs..:	9,487,337	:	5,249,593	:	1,163,822	:	723,347	
Mutton and lamb.....lbs..:	1,222,440	:	1,256,655	:	229,983	:	232,485	
Sausage, canned.....lbs..:	2,047,233	:	2,355,412	:	541,291	:	670,340	
Sausage, other.....lbs..:	5,538,304	:	6,432,936	:	1,463,336	:	1,559,078	
Sausage casings.....lbs..:	16,013,833	:	21,636,650	:	3,906,743	:	4,185,548	
Total meat and meat products ....lbs..:	1,504,519,721	:	1,723,313,453	:	208,456,166	:	229,772,313	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Sugar.....Short tons..:	246,494	:	48,447	:	22,360,724	:	6,569,188	
Cotton (500 lb.bales).....:	4,597,476	:	5,016,411	:	565,274,943	:	772,316,779	
Tobacco, leaf.....lbs..:	326,349,645	:	406,763,580	:	116,663,414	:	132,755,732	
Glucose (corn syrup)...lbs..:	100,495,947	:	101,791,681	:	2,953,392	:	3,523,053	
Starch, corn.....lbs..:	197,257,920	:	168,871,960	:	5,094,786	:	5,433,070	
Hops.....lbs..:	9,578,631	:	13,394,062	:	1,328,373	:	4,325,284	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Cottonseed cake & meal.lbs..:	429,643,142	:	194,836,560	:	9,536,726	:	4,193,975	
Linseed cake & meal....lbs..:	396,187,485	:	359,344,251	:	8,796,453	:	7,549,327	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Cottonseed oil.....lbs..:	54,919,217	:	32,729,975	:	5,423,542	:	3,398,681	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Fruits:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Apples,fresh.....Boxes..:	3,314,134	:	5,612,420	:	6,140,911	:	12,353,693	
Apples,fresh.....Barrels..:	578,900	:	1,919,670	:	2,616,527	:	8,976,759	
Apples,dried.....lbs..:	11,792,234	:	27,516,452	:	1,355,641	:	3,096,027	
Prunes.....lbs..:	72,590,636	:	98,516,909	:	6,949,020	:	6,466,320	
Apricots.....lbs..:	10,132,091	:	32,265,645	:	2,446,623	:	3,577,219	
Raisins.....lbs..:	82,794,693	:	71,170,835	:	9,147,042	:	6,591,565	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
GRAND TOTAL.....:		:		:	1,357,755,873	:	1,427,250,939	

COMPILED FROM: Official Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

ALMOND PRODUCTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN.

In the Bari District in Italy the 1923 crop was light, but there was a heavy carryover of some 200,000 bales from the 1922 crop, which was the largest in 30 years. Almonds produced in this district pass through three or four hands before reaching the consumers. It is customary for brokers to go into the country and purchase the almonds as they are being picked. In this case the brokers family with the possible assistance of some hired labor shells the almonds. The shelled almonds are bought up either by exporters or by speculators who come in between the sellers and the exporters. In no case do the exporters buy direct from the farmers and do their own shelling. Almonds in this section are exported to the large markets of France, England, and the Scandinavian countries. In pre-war days, Russia, Germany, and the Central Powers were important customers.

During the season 1922-23, there was no radical change either in the cost of land or in the price of labor; the tendency if any was towards lower cost and lower land prices. Labor in this section received during 1923 about 21 cents a day instead of 19.3 cents as in pre-war times. Tables on the cost of production, covering a series of years, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

In Sicily, almond trees are scattered all over the Island. The principal markets are Catania and Messina. The almond crop in Sicily normally runs from 125,000 to 150,000 bales. The 1923 crop, however, was estimated to be only about two-thirds normal production.

The Balearic Islands situated off the east coast of Spain are important in the production of almonds. The total production ranges from 25,000 to 50,000 bales and includes soft shelled, semi-soft shelled, semi-hard, and hard-shelled almonds, all of which are almost entirely free from bitter almonds.

The almond market in the Balearic Islands is Palma in the Island of Majorca, the largest in the Palearic group, and Valencia on the mainland of Spain. The crop is handled largely through brokers as in Italy, and the exports are from Valencia or Barcelona to England and America. Prices generally in the Balearic Islands compare well with prices obtained for grinding almonds in Italy or Sicily.

It was not possible to obtain specific statistics on production costs for the Balearic crop, but it is generally considered that costs are not higher than in Italy. Good almond land varies in value from \$234 to \$351 per acre for orchards in full production. In this section, almond growing seems to give a relatively profitable return from the land and the area devoted to the crop is slowly increasing.

ALMOND PRODUCTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, Cont'd.

On the Spanish mainland, we find almond production scattered along the eastern coastal plain from Barcelona to Gibraltar. The main centers are Reus, Tarragona, Valencia, and Malaga. The production for export in the Tarragona District is in the neighborhood of 30,000 bales. The 1923 crop in this section was large. Exports from this District are handled through Valencia and Reus.

In the Tarragona District labor costs are higher than for other districts in Spain, because it is located near Barcelona, the chief manufacturing center, where there is usually a good demand for labor. Women employed in shelling and grading are paid about 50 cents a day, which in Spanish currency is about twice pre-war wages. The Alicante section produces about 20,000 bales for export. The 1922 crop was in the neighborhood of 23,000 to 25,000 bales, and that of 1923 promised to be large. Costs in this section are considerably lower than in the Tarragona District. Skilled farm labor is paid 62 to 67 cents per day; female labor from 29 to 43 cents per day according to skill.

In Tunis there has been a very definite acreage increase in the acreage devoted to almonds since France established the Protectorate. The producing center is Sfax. A considerable quantity of the exports of almonds from Tunis go to Palermo and Marseilles. Those going to Palermo may perhaps be re-exported.

In Morocco, a large part of the almond trees grow wild without cultivation. They are found principally in the neighborhood of the Great Atlas. The ownership of many of them is vested in certain tribes of nomadic Arabs, who wander up and down the valley. Shelled almonds are continually brought to the markets of Mosagan, Casablanca, Mogador, and Morocco City by Arabs, in caravans, from points more or less unknown. There are no available statistics of export in which much confidence may be placed, but it seems that from 4,500,000 to 9,000,000 pounds are exported annually. The chief export market is Mogador.

Almonds are grown on the west coast of Portugal around Lisbon and along the Douro River, but probably the more important district is along the southern coast near the town of Faro. In the latter district, the country is similar to that along the southern coast of Spain. Export figures range from 12,000 to 20,000 bales.

The annual production of almonds in France ranges from 25,000 to 30,000 bales, practically all of which is in the extreme southeastern part of the country. The principal markets are Marseilles and Aix, the latter being some 20 miles in the interior. Farm labor in this section is paid from 70 to 90 cents a day without food or lodging. Pruners get \$1.20 to \$1.15 a day. Harvesting is largely done on the piece work basis, and the wages are about 5 cents a tree.

ITALIAN ALMOND INDUSTRY.

Almonds are produced to some extent in all the departments of Italy. The most important areas, however, as shown by the tables below, are the islands of Sicily and Sardinia and the Bari District, largely in the department of Apulia in southeastern Italy.

Almond Production in Italy, 1916-1922.

Department a	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Average
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: Bales	: Bales	: Bales	: Bales	: Bales	: Bales	: Bales	: Bales
Liguria	2.0:	3.0:	3.0:	3.0:	3.0:	2.3:	2.0:	2.6
Emilia	1.0:	1.0:	1.0:	1.0:	1.0:	1.0:	2.5:	1.2
Tuscany	1.0:	3.0:	1.5:	1.0:	1.0:	.8:	1.0:	1.3
Marches	8.0:	8.0:	4.0:	4.0:	6.0:	4.7:	6.0:	5.8
Umbria	-:	-:	.5:	.5:	.5:	.4:	.5:	.5
Latium	1.0:	1.0:	1.0:	.5:	.5:	.7:	1.0:	.8
Abruzzi and	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Molise	20.0:	19.0:	23.0:	5.0:	10.0:	7.2:	8.0:	13.1
Campania	29.0:	23.0:	26.0:	20.0:	24.0:	20.6:	18.0:	22.9
Apulia	416.0:	219.0:	180.0:	144.0:	216.0:	160.0:	653.0:	284.0
Basilicata ..	3.0:	1.0:	5.0:	1.0:	1.0:	.8:	8.0:	2.8
Calabria	8.0:	6.0:	7.0:	3.0:	5.0:	3.1:	4.0:	5.2
Sicily	603.0:	359.0:	638.0:	297.0:	1,075.0:	697.0:	1,106.0:	682.1
Sardinia	9.0:	34.0:	61.0:	74.0:	33.0:	40.0:	67.0:	45.6
Venetia Julia :	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	1.0:	1.0
Total	: 1,101.0:	: 678.0:	: 951.0:	: 554.0:	: 1,376.0:	: 938.6:	: 1,878.0:	: 1,069.1

Commercial sources for 1916-1921 data; International Institute of Agriculture for 1922 data.

a. The departments or "compartimenti" of Italy are the main divisions of the country: the provinces such as Bari, are divisions within the departments. Production figures are not available for the following departments: Piedmont, Lombardy, Venetia and Tridentine Venetia.

EXPORTS OF ALMONDS FROM ITALY, 1910-1922.

Year	Quantity	Year	Quantity
	Bales		Bales
1910	206,300	1917	122,000
1911	182,900	1918	166,800
1912	226,400	1919	221,800
1913	104,900	1920	170,700
1914	158,400	1921	170,800
1915	161,000	1922	268,000
1916	149,700		

International Institute of Agriculture.

ALMOND PRODUCTION IN TUNIS, 1912-1921.

Year	Trees		Almonds produced
	Number	Bales	
Average 1912-16 .. :	-	:	10,380
" 1917-21 .. :	-	:	26,920
" 1912-21 .. :	-	:	18,651
1912	-	:	10,200
1913	-	:	9,800
1914	-	:	2,700
1915	-	:	11,200
1916	200,000	:	18,000
1917	200,000	:	26,000
1918	210,000	:	22,000
1919	214,000	:	27,600
1920	216,000	:	24,000
1921	216,500	:	35,000

ALMONDS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TUNIS, 1912-1921.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.
	Bales	Bales	
Average, 1912-16 ..:	1,215	:	4,277
" 1917-21 ..:	1,892	:	5,712
" 1912-21 ..:	1,553	:	4,995
1912	1,558	:	5,100
1913	1,625	:	4,381
1914	1,056	:	1,357
1915	926	:	5,632
1916	911	:	4,419
1917	1,500	:	515
1918	1,459	:	8,886
1919	3,377	:	3,082
1920	1,731	:	7,326
1921	1,396	:	8,304

Bales of 200 pounds each.

EXPORTS OF ALMONDS FROM MOROCCO, 1916-1922.

Country of Destination.	1916	1917	1918	1919
	Quan- tity	Quan- tity	Quan- tity	Quan- tity
	Bales	Dollars	Bales	Dollars
France	1,480	63,096	300	17,326
England	4,670	202,567	2,820	132,148
Spain	30	141	10	734
Italy	90	4,360	-	-
U. S. A.	410	18,279	740	36,747
Belgium	-	-	-	-
Country of Destination	1920	1921	1922	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Bales	Dollars	Bales	Dollars
France	4,370	190,895	10,450	391,041
England	16,750	818,698	20,590	792,667
Germany	90	3,547	840	31,969
Spain	40	2,207	-	-
Belgium	480	29,093	160	6,362
U. S. A.	170	7,582	690	24,968
Holland	50	228	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-

Values converted from franc at following rates:

1916 - 17.03 cents	1917 - 17.37 cents	1918 - 17.85 cents	1919 - 13.68 cents
1920 - 7.04 "	1921 - 7.46 "	1922 - 8.20 "	

RICE IN ARGENTINA.

Rice growing in Argentina is decreasing, says the Nueva Epoca, a newspaper printed in Salta. Acreage figures are not available, but this paper states that acreage is declining. Rice was introduced into the provinces of Tucuman and Salta under the patronage of the government several years ago. It seems that production costs plus freight rates make it difficult for domestic rice to compete with the imported product. Argentina imports from 30 to 60 short tons of rice annually.

COST OF PRODUCING ALMONDS IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

Dollars per unit for labor and fertilizer.

Foreign Crops and Markets

Cost Item	Unit ^a	Quantity required	Rate per unit									
			1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Pruning	day	4.05	.328	.331	.270	.417	.549	.640	.941	.447	.600	.689
Tying fagots	day(women)	.81	.154	.156	.119	.170	.206	.210	.283	.125	.172	.190
Manure	ton	.50	1.177	.139	1.199	1.258	1.256	1.184	1.533	.707	.786	.868
Manure loading	day	.08	.387	.350	.325	.312	.550	.650	1.138	.450	.550	.725
Manure carting	day(boy)	.15	.138	.138	.119	.113	.206	.219	.256	.125	.306	.387
Manure spreading	ton	.60	.451	.417	.325	.345	.419	.474	.663	.303	.524	.579
Plowing (animal and driver)	day	1.21	.136	.157	.118	.108	.207	.210	.252	.125	.138	.155
Hoeing	day	2.43	1.061	.877	.809	.973	1.098	1.105	1.380	.645	1.286	1.425
Gathering crop	day	1.21	.339	.251	.256	.289	.482	.613	.882	.407	.602	.686
Transport to village	100 lbs.	2.83	.116	.117	.101	.101	.206	.233	.314	.149	.258	.286
Husking, drying and warehousing	day	.455	.407	.321	.357	.467	.053	.074	.032	.059	.065	
Average exchange Value of lira per year		5.35	.40	.292	.218	.222	.250	.418	.530	.762	.352	.520
												.578

May 7, 1924

a. Day indicates one day of man's work unless otherwise specified.

COST OF PRODUCING ALMONDS IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

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COST PER ACRE.

Cost Item	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Dollars:Dollars:Dollars:Dollars:Dollars:Dollars:Dollars:Dollars:Dollars:Dollars:Dollars										
Pruning	1.328	1.342	1.092	1.689	2.223	2.590	3.811	1.809	2.430	2.789
Tying fagots .....	.125	.126	.096	.138	.167	.170	.229	.101	.139	.154
Manure .....	.703	.829	.716	.751	.750	.707	.915	.422	.469	.518
Manure loading .....	.053	.050	.045	.043	.077	.087	.132	.056	.101	.120
Manure carting .....	.259	.249	.194	.206	.250	.283	.396	.181	.313	.346
Manure spreading .....	.164	.166	.143	.131	.250	.254	.305	.151	.167	.188
Ploowing (animal and driver)	2.573	2.131	1.965	2.365	2.667	2.635	3.354	1.568	3.126	3.463
Fueling .....	.703	.650	.580	.563	.973	1.178	1.779	.804	1.215	1.395
Gathering crop .....	.738	.625	.597	.635	1.166	1.401	1.956	.914	1.458	1.650
Transport to village .....	.244	.218	.172	.188	.250	.233	.396	.169	.313	.346
Busking, drying and warehousing .....	.398	.371	.335	.344	.417	.495	1.067	.503	.833	.923
Total direct cost	7.303	6.747	5.935	7.053	9.190	10.133	14.341	6.678	10.564	11.892
Rent or interest on capital	9.373	9.470	8.188	7.821	7.502	7.056	9.401	4.221	3.820	4.232
Land tax	1.877	1.971	1.825	1.710	1.895	1.659	1.967	.814	.888	1.715
Interest on working capital, tools, insurance, and sundry										
expenses	1.460	1.349	1.187	1.111	1.838	2.024	2.862	1.336	2.113	2.379
Gross cost	20.013	19.527	17.135	17.995	20.425	20.894	28.571	13.049	17.385	20.218
Less timber and brushwood .....	.859	.868	.750	1.126	1.334	1.649	2.388	1.126	1.076	1.193
Total cost of production	19.154	18.669	16.385	16.869	19.091	19.245	26.183	11.923	16.309	19.025

For Exchange rates see page 395.

COST OF PRODUCING 100 POUNDS OF SHELLIED ALMONDS IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

Cost Item	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Cost of unshelled almonds (435 lbs.) ^a	15.563	15.171	13.346	13.709	15.513	16.980	21.250	9.691	13.250	15.459
Cost of cracking less value of shells										
	b	b	b	b	b	.405	.600	.805	.390	.552
Cost of shelled almonds										
Transport to exporting house	15.563	15.171	13.346	13.709	15.918	17.580	22.055	10.081	13.802	16.068
Sorting, cleaning and preparing for export	.350	.354	.383	.420	.498	.573	.683	.315	.292	.323
Cost of shelled almonds ready for export (not including grower's or exporter's profit)	.344	.345	.299	.353	.395	.436	.570	.277	.266	.299

For exchange rates see page 395.

- a. Based on yield of 534 pounds of unshelled almonds per acre and yield of 100 pounds of shelled almonds from 435 pounds unshelled.
 b. No figures available; costs and returns assumed approximately equal.

BUDGET OF AN ALMOND ORCHARD, ITALY

The following is a budget of an acre of almond orchard, showing the different periods in the life of the orchard (31 trees in orchard). It is customary in the Mediterranean region to divide the life or productive period of an almond orchard into several periods. The Italian cost data given in the following tables are results of studies made under pre-war conditions.

Expenses. a

Item of Expenditure	Years.					
	II 10th- 15th 6 yrs.	III 16th- 25th 10 yrs.	IV 26th- 55th 30 yrs.	V 56th- 65th 10 yrs.	VI 66th- 70th 5 yrs.	
Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1. Hoeing the land once to depth of 10 to 12 inches and once to depth of 4 to 6 inches, 7-1/4 days	b	7.03	7.03	7.03	b	
2. Manure 55 pounds and ashes 22 pounds per tree, spreading included	b	15.62	15.62	15.62	b	
3. Pruning, 7-3/10 days	7.03	9.37	9.37	9.37	9.37	
4. Harvesting and shelling almonds and sundry expenses until sale, 17 cents per bushel c	3.91	5.86	9.37	5.86	3.91	
5. Land tax and general expenses d	6.25	7.03	7.03	7.03	6.25	
6. Administration expenses, 5 per cent on value of almonds in shell	4.69	7.03	9.37	7.03	4.69	
7. Annual quota of planting expenses e	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	
8. Interest on original value of land, about \$15.44	31.24	31.24	31.24	31.24	31.24	
9. Interest at 5 per cent on annual expenditure on No. 1 above for 6 months .....	.55	1.30	1.51	1.30	.60	
Total expense	55.70	86.51	92.57	86.51	58.09	

Returns

1. Wood from pruning, 162 fagots f	7.81	8.98	8.98	8.98	8.98	
2. Husks, 23 pounds per bushel of almonds at 26-1/3 cents per pound	1.41	2.11	2.81	2.11	1.41	
3. Almonds in shell, 23 bu. at \$4.08 per bushel g	93.73	140.59	187.45	140.59	93.73	
Total returns	102.95	151.68	199.24	151.68	104.12	
Profit per year	47.25	65.17	106.67	65.17	46.03	

Conversions to United States Currency at par, lira = \$.193

BUDGET OF AN ALMOND ORCHARD,-CONT'D.

- a. The first period from the first through the ninth year has been omitted as receipts practically balanced expenditures and the trees benefited by the fertilizing.
- b. Receipts balanced expenditures, see note a.
- c. Almonds in the shell bring an average \$4.08 per bushel.
- d. General expenses increase with increased production.
- e. Not included under general expense.
- f. After the second period the wood from pruning increases about 15 per cent.
- g. Average yields for second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth periods taken as $7\frac{3}{4}$, 1102, 1470, 1102 and $7\frac{3}{4}$ pounds respectively.

COST OF ESTABLISHING AN ACRE OF ALMONDS, ITALY.

Ordinarily the trees are transplanted into the orchard at the end of the 3rd year at which time most of the growers purchase the young trees from the nurseryman.

Since trees of this age are sold by nursery men (taking them as they come, good and poor) at from 4.06 to 11 cents each, the advantage to the almond grower of growing his own trees, especially in cases of large almond orchards, is obvious; also there is a profit to be derived from selling any surplus trees.

The following table gives the cost of planting the orchard after the trees are taken from the nursery.

Cost of Establishing an acre of Almond Orchard, Italy.

Cost Item	:	Cost per acre.
	:	Dollars.
1. Preparation of the ground for trees to be planted 23 feet apart, 80 holes at 11 cents each.....	:	8.69
2. Tréés, 3 years old ungrafted, taken from nursery 80	:	1.81
3. Carriage, preparing and planting of trees, 5 days work.....	:	.43
4. Fertilizing a.....	:	5.64
5. Props, 80.....	:	1.74
6. General expense and land tax.....	:	2.08
7. Interest at 5 per cent for 6 months on above expenses.....	:	.51
8. Interest at 5 per cent on land value.....	:	6.95
Total cost for year.....	:	27.85
Net return on vegetables grown between almond rows	:	1.45
Net cost for year.....	:	26.40
 a. For each plant $4\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of slightly decomposed manure mixed with 22 pounds of ashes; at 5 cents per 100 pounds for manure and 20 cents per 100 pounds for ashes; plus carriage, \$1.07.		

COST OF AN ALMOND SEED BED, ITALY.

Prof. Dr. G. Vincenzo, who is working in the Bari district and is an authority on the production of almonds, has estimated the following average cost of a seed bed for almond trees of 120 square yards in area. Since this study was made in 1921 the cost figures have been converted to United States currency at the average exchange for 1921, \$0,042907.

Cost Item.	:	Cost per 120 square yards. a.
	:	Dollars.
1. Cost of preparing ground at opening of spring, hoeing to depth of 10 inches and making rows	:	.21
2. Cattle manure 220 pounds, ashes 110 pounds, mixing carriage and spreading.....	:	.43
3. Selected almonds 1600, for planting 10 inches apart in all directions, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ quarts at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per quart.....	:	.51
4. Selection of almonds, cracking shells, carriage and planting, 1 day.....	:	.21
5. After care, hoeing twice and other care until transplanting to nursery, 3 days.....	:	.64
6. Quota of general expenses: Land tax and interest at 5 per cent for 6 months on outlay.....	:	.06
7. Quota of annual interest at 5 per cent on value of land, at about 340 dollars.....	:	.17
Total outlay at end of first year.....	:	2.23

a. 100 square metres or 119.6 square yards.

From the almonds planted one may expect 90 per cent to grow. This gives 1440 seedlings, at 35 centimes each.

When the nursery is planted from the seed-bed one may count on the following outlay:-

Cost Item.	:	Cost per 600 square yards. a.
	:	Dollars.
1. Preparing 600 square yards of ground at opening of spring, hoeing to depth of 16 inches, 3 days at 5 lire.....	:	.64
2. Manure, 1100 pounds at 5 cents per hundred 550 pounds ashes at 20 cents per hundred; carriage, mixing and spreading.....	:	1.93
3. Digging up 1440 seedlings, carriage cleaning and re-planting in nursery 24 inches apart, 4 days....	:	.86
4. Care during year, hoeing 3 times, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.....	:	.54
5. Stakes to support plants, b 640 at 43 cents per hundred.....	:	2.75

FIRST YEAR IN NURSERY,-CONT'D.

Cost Item.	:	Cost per 600 square yards. a.
	:	Dollars.
6. Carriage and preparing and placing of stakes, tying and material for tying, 3 days.....	:	.64
7. Quota of general expenses and land tax.....	:	.43
8. Interest at 5 per cent for 6 months on above expenses.....	:	.19
9. Interest at 5 per cent on value of land.....	:	.86
Total outlay for year.....	:	<u>8.84</u>
Previous year's outlay on seed-bed, \$2.25 and interest at 5 per cent.....	:	<u>2.36</u>
Cost of plants at end of first year in nursery.....	:	<u>11.20</u>
	:	

- a. 500 square meters or 598 square yards (approximately one eighth acre).
b. Stakes 10 feet long each of which makes 2 supports.

SECOND YEAR IN NURSERY.

Cost Item.	:	Cost per 600 square yards. a.
	:	Dollars.
1. 3 days work on land; one at opening of spring; one during spring; one in summer.....	:	.64
2. Removing low lateral shoots from plants and arranging supports, 3 days.....	:	.64
3. General expenses as previous year.....	:	.43
4. Interest at 5 per cent for 6 months above expenses.....	:	.04
5. Interest on land value as previous year.....	:	.86
Total outlay for year.....	:	<u>2.61</u>
Outlay for previous years; \$11.18 plus interest at 5 per cent.....	:	<u>11.73</u>
Cost of plants at end of second year in nursery.....	:	<u>14.34</u>
	:	

- a. 500 square meters or 598 square yards (approximately one eighth acre).

THIRD YEAR IN NURSERY.

Cost Item.	:	Cost per 600 square yards.
	:	Dollars.
1. Outlay as previous year.....	:	<u>2.62</u>
2. Outlay of previous years and interest at 5 per cent:	:	<u>26.80</u>
Cost of plants at end of third year in nursery:	:	<u>29.42</u>

COST OF ALMOND PRODUCTION IN SPAIN.

Item.	Price per acre.		
	First Class	Second Class	Third Class
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Produce and Sales:			
Value of Malaga (Jordan) almonds produced from 1 hectare of 1st class land, 7 bus. from 2nd class and 6 bus. from 3rd class	: 25.06	: 21.93	: 18.80
3 bus. from Valencias from 1st, 2 from 2nd, and 1 from 3rd class land	: 3.76	: 2.51	: 1.25
440 lbs. of firewood from 1st, 330 lbs. from 2nd, and 220 lbs. from 3rd class at 4 pesetas, .22 pounds	: .50	: .38	: .25
484 lbs. of shells for fuel, taken from 11 bus. of 1st class almonds, 396 lbs. from 9 bu. of 2nd class and 308 lbs. from 7 bus. of 3rd class	: .14	: .11	: .09
Total per acre	: 29.46	: 24.93	: 20.39
Expenses:			
4 laborers pruning and cleaning trees on 1st class land, 3 on 2nd, 2 on 3rd at 5 ptas. each	: 1.25	: .94	: .63
5 mules working at the rate of 3 on first class, 2 on 2nd and 2 on 3rd	: 4.70	: 4.70	: 4.70
6 days digging around the bottom of trees, at 3.50 ptas. per day	: 1.32	: 1.32	: 1.32
Fertilizer for weaker trees	: 1.88	: 1.57	: 1.25
3 days ploughing at 3.50 ptas	: .66	: .66	: .66
Shaking nuts from trees and gathering fruit at 3 ptas. per bushel	: 2.76	: 2.26	: 1.75
Transportation of almonds to storehouse at 1 pta. per bu.	: .69	: .56	: .44
Storing at 0.25 per bushel	: .17	: .14	: .11
Yearly replantation	: .63	: .63	: .63
Watchman's wages	: .94	: .94	: .94
Shelling at 1 pta. per bushel	: .69	: .56	: .44
Land tax - 16.24 per cent	: 1.57	: .94	: .63
Assessments	: .12	: .10	: .06
Tax on loading and unloading on leaving village	: .14	: .11	: .09
Transport to exporting houses at seaports at 1 pta. per bu.	: .69	: .56	: .44
Local tax on loading and unloading on entering sea-port at 0.20 per bushel	: .14	: .11	: .09
Total per acre	: 18.35	: 16.10	: 14.18
Summary			
Produce and sales	: First Class	: Second Class	: Third Class
Expenses	: Dollars	: Dollars	: Dollars
Profit	: 11.01	: 8.83	: 6.21

Exchange rate on peseta 1922 average - \$0.155

QUOTATIONS IN CATALANIA, NOVEMBER 5, 1923.

FIRM A.

Grade.	:	Prices F.O.B. Sicily per cwt. of 112 pounds.
	:	Shillings. Dollars.
Palma / Girgenti Almonds.....	:	80 17.85
Etmas Almonds.....	:	85 18.97
Current Avola Almonds.....	:	85 18.97
Selected Avola Almonds.....	:	140 31.24
	:	

Exchange rate Nov. 5, 1923 shilling \$0.223

FIRM B.

Grade.	:	Price per Bale F.O.B. a
	:	Lire. Dollars.
Almonds in the shell "Cavalliere" in bags of 50 kgs.	:	
(ab Warehouse L. 570 - profit 20 - transport 3)	:	593. 26.45
Palma/ Girgenti in bags of 1 quintals	:	
(ab Warehouse L. 762 - profit 30 - transport 3)	:	795. 35.46
Bitter Almonds in bags of 1 quintals	:	
(ab Warehouse L. 430 - profit 20 - transport 3)	:	453. 20.20
Avola Giants in bags of 1 quintal ..	:	
(ab Warehouse L. 975 - profit 75 - transport 3)	:	1053. 46.96
Avolas very selected in cases of 50 kgs. net 37 bis	:	
(ab Warehouse L. 1600 - profit 65 - cases 30 -	:	
transport 5)	:	1700. 75.82
" " " " " 37/37	:	1700. 75.82
Avolas very selected in cases of 50 kgs. net 36/37	:	1490. 66.45
(ab Warehouse L. 1400 - profit 55 - cases 30 -	:	
transport 5)	:	
" " " " " 34/36	:	1490. 66.45
(The above 4 sizes of Avolas are sold in the	:	
proportion 3/5 of the group 37 b - 37/37,	:	
and 2/5 of the group 36/37 - 34/36.)	:	
Etna Almonds in bags of 100 kgs. extra large)	:	
" " " " " large)	:	910. 40.59
" " " " " medium)	:	
" " " " " small)	:	
(ab Warehouse L. 857 - profit 50 - transport 3.	:	
(The above 4 sizes are sold in following	:	
proportion:	:	
Extra large 15 per cent, large 20 per cent;	:	
Medium 25 per cent, and small 40 per cent,	:	
F. O. B. Catania.)	:	

Exchange rate lire \$.045

a. Bale =1quintal or 220 pounds.

QUOTATIONS IN PALMA, MAJORCA, ON NOVEMBER 5, 1923.

Grade.	:	Prices per cwt. of 112 pounds.
Selected crops.....	:	Shillings. Dollars
Second Grade.....	:	82 18.30
	:	76 16.96

For goods rendered, cost and freight New York. For exchange rate see page 403.

QUOTATIONS IN REUS, ON NOVEMBER 5, 1923.

Grade.	:	Price per Bale. a
Shelled Almonds:	:	Shillings. Dollars.
Longuettes courantes.....	:	190-195 42.40-43.51
Esperance premieres.....	:	170-175 37.94-39.05
Esperance courantes.....	:	160-165 35.70-36.82
Communes.....	:	155-160 34.59-35.70
Almonds in shell, mollars courantes	:	Shillings per Per 110 50 kgs. pounds.
	:	39-40 8.71- 8.93

Cost and freight to London, payment upon delivery of documents 1-1/4% discount,
1% commission.

For exchange see page 403.

QUOTATIONS F.O.B. VALENCIA, ON NOVEMBER 5, 1923.

Grade.	:	Price per 112 pounds gross.
Majorca shelled Almonds, "Selected" quality.....	:	Shillings. Dollars.
"Farmers" quality.....	:	79 17.63
F.O.B. Valencia, in bags :		
of cwt. each gross. :		
Palanete Shelled Almonds, F.O.B. Valencia, in bags :		
of cwt. each gross.....	:	110 24.55
Marcona Shelled Almonds, F.O.B. Valencia, in bags :		
of 2 cwt. each gross....	:	105 23.43
Ibiza Almonds in Shell, bags of 50 kilos, gross. :		
F.O.B. Valencia.....	:	29 6.47

For exchange see page 403.

a. Bale = 100 kgs. or 220 pounds.

QUOTATIONS IN ALICANTE ON NOVEMBER 5, 1923.

Grade.	:	Shillings	Dollars
"Fancy" almonds in boxes at	:	32/6	7.25 per box of 28 lbs. net.
"Finest" " " " "	:	28/-	6.25 " " " " "
"Medium" " " " "	:	28/-	6.25 " " " " "
"Venus" " " " "	:	28/-	6.25 " " " " "
"Bulldog" " " " "	:	24/6	5.47 " " " " "
"Cat Brand" " " " "	:	24/6	5.47 " " " " "
"Twin" " " bags "	:	85/-	18.97 per cwt. gross in bags of 2 cwt. gross.
"Broken" " " " "	:	66/-	14.73 per cwt. gross in bags of 2 cwt. gross.

All quotations are cost and freight New York. For exchange see page 403.

QUOTATIONS IN MALAGA ON NOVEMBER 5, 1923.

Grade.	:	Dollars.
Shelled Almonds:		
"Small" Jordans per 25-lb. box	:	5.90
"Medium" " 23-lb. "	:	8.90
"Large" " " " "	:	12.25-13.00
"Twin" " " 112-lb. net bag	:	20.00
"Pieces" " " " " "	:	16.00
"Small" Valencias 28 - lb. box	:	5.00
"Medium" " " " "	:	8.00
"Large" " " " "	:	12.50-18.00
"Twin" " " 112-lb. net bag	:	18.00
"Pieces" " " " " "	:	15.00

All quotations are cost and freight New York.

QUOTATIONS IN MOGADOR ON NOVEMBER 5, 1923.

Grade.	:	Price per bale
Grade.	:	F.O.B. Mogador
Sweet Almonds:		
1st quality Haha (not more than 2 per cent bitter)	:	Francs. Dollars.
	:	470 27.17
2nd quality Sous (not more than 5 per cent bitter)	:	435 25.14
Bitter Almonds.....	:	260 15.03

Exchange rate franc \$.058.

The Mogador quotations are per quintal (220 lbs. gross.)
The freight from Mogador to New York, via London, on almonds
is 100 shillings per ton.

Grade.	Prices per bale. a	
	Francs.	Dollars.
Shelled Almonds:		
Andria (c.i.f.)	595	34.39
Prima Bari (c.i.f.)	580	33.52
Majorca (Proprietaire c.i.f.)	555	32.08
Majorca (inca. c.i.f.)	600	34.68
Casablanca (c.i.f.)	500	28.90
Casablanca (spot)	515	29.77
P. & G.'s (c.i.f.)	610-615	35.26-35.55
Mogador (c.i.f.)	505	29.19
Provence	650	37.57
Sfax	635	36.70
Almonds in the shell:		
Abberannes	175	10.12
Hard shell	120-125	6.94-7.23
Iviza	250	14.45
Mollarettes (c.i.f.)	260	15.03
Molieres	not quoted	
Mcleese Soft Shell	not quoted	
Mollese ordinary	225	13.01
Princess papershell (Plains)	460	26.59
" " (Hills)	445	25.72
Provence Matheronnes	not quoted	
Ais	300	17.34
Provence a la Dame	255-260	14.74-15.03
Sfax (c.i.f.)	250	14.45
Tarragonas (nominal)	290	16.76

For exchange see page 405.

The following prices are anticipated in Marseilles for the coming year.

Grade	Prices per bale	
	Francs.	Dollars.
Soft shelled:		
Princesse (according to quality and origin)....	450-500	26.01-28.90
Ai	275-300	15.90-17.34
Languedoc	260-270	15.03-15.61
A la dame	225-250	13.01-14.45
Semi-soft:		
Matheronne	210-225	12.14-13.01
Moliere	150-170	8.67-9.83
Aberanne (according to quality)	175-200	10.12-11.56

For exchange see page 405.

QUOTATIONS IN MARSEILLES ON NOVEMBER 5, 1923,-CONT'D.

Grade.		Prices per bale.
		Francs. Dollars.
Hard-shelled:		
Flot	: 130-140	7.51-8.09
Berarde	: 125-130	7.23-7.51
Tournefort	: 120-125	6.94-7.23
Dure's communes (ordinary hard)	: 100-115	5.78-6.65

For exchange see page 405.

LONDON ALMOND PRICES NOVEMBER 5, 1923.

Grade.	:	Prices per 112 pounds.
		Dollars
Shelled Almonds:		
Valencia	: Shillings 110/- to 135/-	24.55-30.13 ex wharf according to grade.
Jordan	: 125/- to 250/-	27.89-55.79 ex wharf according to grade.
Alicante	: 110/- to 135/-	24.55-30.13 ex wharf according to grade.
Etna	: 95/-	21.20 cost and freight.
Majorca	: 67/-	14.95 " "
"	: 77/6	17.29 (current quality)
"	: 79/-	17.63 ex wharf.
"	:	cost and freight (selected).
"	: 90/-	20.08 ex wharf.
Palma-Girgenti	: 82/6	18.41 cost and freight.
" "	: 92/6	20.64 ex wharf.
Bari	: 75/-	16.74 cost & freight (Prima)
"	: 87/-	19.41 " "
"	:	(current selected).
"	: 101/-	22.54 cost and freight
Canary	:	(Large hand picked).
"	: 82/6	18.41 ex wharf (Teneriffe).
"	: 87/6	19.53 " (Round - Pas Palmas)
Unshelled:	:	
Carthagena	: 39/-	8.70 per bag of 110 lbs. cost and freight.
Tarragona	:	9.15 per bag of 110 lbs. cost and freight.
Iviza	: 34/-	7.59 per bag of 110 lbs. cost and freight.
French Hard shell	: 20/-	4.46 per 112 lbs.

For exchange see page 403

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